

NEZ PERCE



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Documentation on the Nez Perce Language and Culture: National Anthropological Archives Subject Guide

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INTRODUCTION

This guide highlights archival collections held at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) and the Human Studies Film Archives (HSFA) related to the Nez Perce. This guide is intended to facilitate research on the highlighted documentation by enhancing the discoverability of materials and efficiency of searches. The materials represented in this subject guide and held at the NAA are not exhaustive, nor are they representative of all the Nez Perce documentation in existence. It is also important to understand that given the historical nature of this documentation—these materials were collected and catalogued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—its metadata reflects terminology in use at the time, which may be at odds with contemporary terminology. This terminology does not reflect the views of the Smithsonian Institution or National Anthropological Archives but is left in its original form to facilitate research. This guide is also a living document, subject to change and revision as staff updates catalog descriptions and access policies, and as further materials are processed and/or acquired by the NAA.

The NAA welcomes input and edits from Native community members, and works to incorporate these changes into catalog records, access policies, collection

information, and subsequently, subject guides. The repository can be reached at (301) 238-1310 or naa@si.edu.

Additional information about each collection is available in the catalog record in Collections Search Center ([CSC](#)) or the Smithsonian's Online Virtual Archive ([SOVA](#)). Further information for some collections can also be found in finding aids. Although the majority of the collections in this guide have a finding aid linked to them, only some of the finding aids are complete. Those that are incomplete will not provide more information than is in this guide, but those that are complete provide context for the materials described as well as a contents list, usually to the box and folder level, and sometimes to the item level. The National Museum of Natural History ([NMNH](#)) and the National Museum of the American Indian ([NMAI](#)) also have extensive object collections which can be searched in [CSC](#). NMAI's archival collections can likewise be searched both in [CSC](#) and in [SOVA](#).

Some of the materials within the collections of the NAA and HSFA are restricted because either the NAA or the community to which the records relate have deemed the materials sensitive.

UNDERSTANDING THE EMBEDDED LINKS IN THIS GUIDE

Links through the title of a collection will usually lead you to a record in the Collections Search Center (CSC) for the full collection. In cases where a CSC record does not exist for the full collection, the link will lead you to a set search in CSC which displays the items within the collection that have been catalogued.

Links through the phrase "Finding Aid available through SOVA" will lead you to the finding aid in the Smithsonian Online Virtual Library (SOVA). The finding aid's main page will contain all of the same information as the CSC catalog record, but if the collection is described in more detail, the lower levels of the collection can be navigated more easily through the SOVA record as their hierarchy is visible.

Links through specific items within a collection lead either to that item's record in the SOVA finding aid or to a set search within the SOVA finding aid.

Links through the titles of articles or books will link you to a digital copy of the material.

Finally, links embedded in the name of other institutions will lead you to the websites of those institutions.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

The NAA, along with the HSFA, collects and preserves historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology. The materials housed within the NAA include the papers of Smithsonian Institution employees, materials donated by other scholars, and materials copied from other institutions. The NAA is the successor to the archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE). The BAE was founded in 1879 as the Bureau of Ethnology (the name

changed in 1894). It was created by the United States Congress as a subsidiary department of the Smithsonian Institution. The first director, John Wesley Powell (1834-1897), and his staff were concerned that the expansion of white culture into the west would lead to the destruction of Native American cultures and wanted to record them before they disappeared. Powell was primarily interested in recording the languages of Native American tribes and directed his staff accordingly. He created a “schedule” of languages, which today we would call a standardized form. This schedule was a list of words grouped by theme with blank spaces to enter translations. These schedules comprise a significant portion of the BAE’s early archival collections and were used in Powell’s [Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages](#). In addition to linguistic records, Powell directed his staff to collect cultural objects and specimens, which was the primary interest of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. After Powell’s death in 1902, the activities of the BAE became less focused, and the staff members began to follow their own interests rather than a single overarching purpose. In 1964, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dillon S. Ripley (1913-2001), announced that the BAE would be combined with the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History. In 1968, The NAA was established, incorporating the collections of the BAE as well as the papers of the National Museum of Natural History’s Division of Ethnology (Department of Anthropology). These collections include the Smithsonian’s earliest attempts to document North American Indigenous cultures and the cultures of the world. The archival collections of the BAE are known as the Numbered Manuscript Collections. Much of the NAA’s current holdings related to language documentation and ethnology were collected and created by Smithsonian anthropologists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

NEZ PERCE ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

The NAA recommends that researchers consult with native communities prior to conducting research on those communities in our collections.

The Nez Perce archival materials held at the NAA date from mid-nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. These materials include vocabularies, grammatical notes, field notes, photographs, artwork, maps, and sound recordings. Much of this material was collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt, a linguist and ethnographer, employed by the BAE in the late nineteenth century. Hewitt specialized in Iroquoian languages but researched various other Native languages during his time with the Bureau. Materials were also collected by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche, among others.

Some material represented in the following guide has been published. Where possible, this guide provides links to those publications.

Alternative names or spellings for Nez Perce are Nimipu, Numipu, Chopunnish, or Nuumiipuutimt. Documentation listed in this guide may be in Nez Perce, English, and/or other languages in the Shahaptian language family.

It is important here to note the distinction between a creator and a collector. The creator of an archival collection is generally the person who collected the materials, regardless

of who created the materials themselves. Many NAA collections are named for their collectors, who may have created the materials included, collected the materials included, or (most likely) some combination of the two. Where possible, the collections included in this guide list the people who created the materials as “creator” and the people who collected the materials as “collector,” though you will find the collectors listed as creators when you follow the links. It is possible, however, that information has been missed in some cases and so may appear misleading.

Some Bureau of American Ethnology manuscripts are being reorganized and redescribed. During this process, some of the links in this guide may get broken. For more information, or to report a broken link, please contact the repository at (301) 238-1310 or naa@si.edu.

TEXTUAL MATERIALS

[Manuscript 608: Nez Perce language notebook, 1896 September 17](#)

Collected by Albert Samuel Gatschet, and created by Lewis D. William. 90 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains notes on texts, local and tribal names, names of animals, and grammatical notes.

[Manuscript 674: Nez Perce vocabulary in Smithsonian Institution Comparative Vocabulary schedule, 1873](#)

Collected by Robert H. Fletcher. 9 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a comparative vocabulary schedule¹ and a small paper notebook. A note within the manuscript addressed to the Major of the Department of the Interior, states that Robert Fletcher received the manuscript from his son, and he believed it to be partially copied and partially original recordings. Included are word lists of mostly nouns, related to kinship, body parts, tools and other artifacts, geographical information, animals, adjectives, numbers, and locatives. There is also a short list of verbs. The manuscript is a nearly complete schedule produced by the Smithsonian. The manuscript is listed as stock: “Shapwailutan,” language: Nez Perce Stock/Family Shahaptian, place: Idaho.

[Manuscript 677: Nez Perce Vocabulary in Powell’s Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1882 March-October](#)

Collected by Willis Eugene Everett. 161 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

¹ These “schedules” would today be referred to as standardized forms. They were essentially lists of English words, organized thematically, with spaces to enter the translation of the words into native languages.

This manuscript contains a Nez Perce vocabulary in the schedule² of John Wesley Powell's [*Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*](#), partly filled. Marked "Vol. 3." Contains 1055 Nez Perce terms.

Manuscript 680: Nez Perce Vocabulary, undated

Collected by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw. 7 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains handwritten papers with lists of nouns, including body parts, numbers, tools and artifacts, colors, and animals. Stock: Shapwailutan; Language: Nez Perce, Stock/Family: Shahaptian.

Manuscript 681: Nez Perce Vocabularies, 1853-1854

Collected by Fr. Pandosy and copied by George Gibbs. 12 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains (a)- Vocabulary, 6 pages on printed schedule distributed by George Gibbs, Washington Territory. Original, contains 152 terms. (b)- Copy of vocabulary a, by George Gibbs, 6 pages.

Manuscript 683: Nez Perce Legends, 1896

Collected by Lewis D. William. Approximately 209 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains (a)- 10 numbered legends with text and interlinear translation. 209 pages. (b)- Notebook containing legends, and an article on the "Origin of Shamanism- Animal Worship."

Manuscript 685: Nez Perce vocabulary and ethnographic notes in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1896 July 14

Created by Lewis D. Williams. 136 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains Nez Perce vocabulary in the schedule of John Wesley Powell's [*Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*](#), partly filled. Contains 841 terms. Includes notes on construction of sweat houses; celebration which accompanies the meeting of friendly tribes; construction of wigwams and each individual's place within the structure; (Nez Perce believe the "sweat house" confers mystic powers upon them; arrow shaft straightener not used- they use teeth for that purpose; fish hooks described, and spearing of fish; fish baskets not used- the fish being carried on a twig; standards of value not classifiable among the Nez Perce).

² These "schedules" would today be referred to as standardized forms. They were essentially lists of English words, organized thematically, with spaces to enter the translation of the words into native languages.

Manuscript 687: Essays concerning “Migrations among the Indians,” “Mode of Indian Warfare,” and “Early Indian Marriage Customs: Nez Perces”, 1896

Collected by Lewis D. Williams. 56 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains essays concerning migrations among Native Americans; the mode of Native American warfare; and early Native American marriage customs.

Manuscript 688: Nez Perce Vocabulary, 1896 September

Collected by Lewis D. Williams. 12 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains vocabulary terms and information on Nez Perce kinship.

Manuscript 1506: French-Lower Nez Perce (“Cayuse”) vocabulary, circa 1871

Created by Rev. Louis Napoleon St. Onge and Rev. I. B. Brouillet. 659 cards. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains cards with Nez Perce vocabulary. The first card reads “Vocabulaire Cayuse. Tiré d’un memorandum du Tres Rev. I. B. Brouillet, V[icar] G[eneral], et de notes prises en route, par L. N. St Onge, Missionnaire des Yakamas. Partie Francais—Cayuse, Contenant 759 mots.” Typed by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt (BAE Ethnologist) in 1894.

Manuscript 1596: Life among the Nez Perce Indians, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 2 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains an excerpt from the correspondence section of the [Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal](#), vol. XI (1871), 589-604 on burials and sickness.

Manuscript 1626: Grammar of the Nez Perce, formerly of Oregon, 1840 September 28

Collected by Rev. A. B. Smith and copied by Sylvanus Tingley. 147 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript was copied from the manuscript of the Reverend Smith, which is now in the archives of the [American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Volume 138](#). Copied by Sylvanus Tingley, April-May, 1909.

Manuscript 1632: Nez Perce translations, prayers, catechism, scriptures, etc., 1909 February 8

Collected by E. T. S. J. Ball. Approximately 115 sheets. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript folder contains several various sized papers, some of which appear to be chapters from the New Testament written solely in Nez Perce. Excerpts from the

books of the New Testament include Mathew, Luke, and John. Another set of papers includes a letter from a Mr. E. J. Ball of St Joseph's Mission, Slickpoo, Idaho, addressed to the Smithsonian Institution stating that he is glad to send a Nez Perce Grammar and Dictionary as well as some older manuscripts. The letter indicates that these documents were not sent as one compilation. Another set of papers appears to be hymnals, numbered 1-15, written solely in Nez Perce. Stock: Shapawiluian; Language: Nez Perce; Dialect: Shahaptian.

Manuscript 1909: Letters received by James Mooney, 1890-1919

Created by James Mooney. 1 portfolio. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript contains correspondence received by James Mooney. One of the letters, from Ben Clark at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, concerns the movements of certain bands of Nez Perce and Cheyenne.

Manuscript 2338: Grammatical notes on the language of the Nez Perces, undated

Collected by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt, created by Mark Phinney. Approximately 56 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript file contains original notebooks from 1926-1927 and photocopies of pages of the original notebook. The notebook contains loose pages with word and phrase lists, including verbs. Also included are word lists of numbers, geographical place-names, and what appears to be clan or family group names. Nouns for body parts, tools and artifacts, meteorological phenomena, animals, kin terms, some verbal phrases, tense paradigms, locatives, genitives, colors, adjectives, and a number of phrases and paradigms are written in the latter pages of the notebook.

Manuscript 2339: Nez Perce or Numipu legends, 1927 February 13

Collected by Mark Phinney, created by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. 26 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This manuscript includes an original bound notebook containing two legends and a photocopy of the original notebook contents. The first legend, titled Legend No. 1 "tet-watet" "The Coyote and the Big Rock," is written in Nez Perce with inter-linear gloss in English. Some grammatical notes are made throughout. Legend No. 2, "tetwatet lapitipq" "Coyote and the Five Racoons," is also written in Nez Perce with English inter-linear gloss.

Manuscript 2475: Vocabulary of the Cayuse (Lower Nez Perce), undated

Created by Rev. Louis Napoleon St. Onge. 40 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript contains a “Vocabulary of the Cayuse collected by the Rev. L. N. St. Onge, missionary at the Walawala Reserve.” Pages 1-39 in the notebook are in the hand of A. S. Gatschet. Pages 39-40 contain a French – “Yakima” vocabulary.

Manuscript 2487: Dictionary and grammar of the Nez Perce language, circa 1873-1893

Created by Sue L. McBeth. 2 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript was compiled over a period of 20 years by Sue L. McBeth while she was a missionary at Lapwai, Idaho. The bulk of the work was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution at the author’s death in 1893 by her sister, Kate C. McBeth. The collection consists of the following sections: 1) English-Nez Perce vocabulary, 8 pages. 2) English-Nez Perce dictionary, 735 pages filled with English words but only about 1800 Nez Perce equivalents have been filled in on a total of 405 pages. 3) Vocabulary notes, principally English-Nez Perce notations; some Nez Perce-English, not alphabetically arranged, 2 volumes, approximately 475 pages. 4) Nez Perce-English vocabulary of approximately 40 terms occupying only 15 of 60 pages. 5) “Nez Perce Grammar” [deals with verbs only], 129 pages. 6) Verb conjugations and grammatical notes, apparently the original from which the neat copy of the verbs (number 5) was prepared; includes material on nouns, and possibly other data not in the neat copy; approximately 86 pages. 7) Nez Perce-English alphabetical list of particles, adverbs, conjunctions, etc., and grammatical notes, 22 pages.

Manuscript 2932: Notes on sign language and miscellaneous ethnographic notes on Plains Indians, 1934

Created by General Hugh Lenox Scott, John Brown Dunbar, He Dog, Red Feather, and Whirling; addressed to Clark Wissler. 4 boxes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Much of this material is relevant to the Dakotas. The manuscript includes miscellaneous notes on Dakota history, bands, and sign for “Dakota”; an account of the Battle of Little Big Horn by He Dog, Red Feather, and Whirling; “The Custer Battle with the Sioux”; and notes on sign language in general, its history and distribution. Box 3 contains 8 pages of material on Nez Perce.

Manuscript 3675: Letter to George Gibbs, 1869 July 3

Created by William Henry George. 4 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of a letter to George Gibbs containing promises to make and send a corrected version of the “vocabulary of the Indian languages made by Rev S. Parker in 1835,” [[Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains in the Years 1835-37 \(Ithaca, 1838\)](#), 327-338] and “contents of Gray’s history of Oregon” [[A History of Oregon, 1792-1849 \(Portland, 1870\)](#)]. Neither of these has been found in the National Anthropological Archives, (noted November, 1971). The letter also contains brief remarks on the languages, religious practices, and legends of various

northwestern tribes, including the Cayuse, Kalapuya, Shoshone, Nez Perce, Wallawalla, Chehalis, etc.

Manuscript 3904: Miscellaneous notes, undated

The creator of this manuscript is unknown. 10 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript contains word lists, grammatical notes, and other materials. Identification is uncertain but the materials could be related to the Nez Perce.

Manuscript 3931: Miscellaneous vocabularies, undated

Compiled by John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt. 1 box. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains vocabularies on cards compiled from information furnished in reply to letters of inquiry. The information is secondary and lacks documentation. Terms of the following languages are thought to be included: Achomawi, Alibamu, Arikara, Athapaskan, Blackfoot, Catawba, Choctaw, Copehan, Creek, Dakota, Hitchiti, Hopi, Iowa, Kansa, Klikitat, Mandan, Muskogean, Niuskoki, Nez Perce, Omaha, Osage, Oto, Paiute, Pawnee, Piman, Ponka, Quapaw, Santee, Seminole, Shahaptian, Shoshone, Teton, Washakie, Winnebago, Ute, and Yankton.

Manuscript 4306-a: English, Flathead, Blackfoot, and Nez Perce comparative vocabulary, 1860 August-October

Created by Gustavus Sohon. 184 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This manuscript consists of three sections: Manuscripts 4306-a, 4306-b, and 4306-c, as well as a photocopy of the notebook in file 4306-a. 4306-a contains a handwritten notebook (184 pages) with words written in English, Flathead, Blackfoot, and Nez Perce. The notebook is identified as a “dictionary” and the word lists are arranged in alphabetical order. Most of the terms found within the notebook are Flathead, with a few accompanying Blackfoot, and very few Nez Perce. Nothing related to the Nez Perce was found in 4306-b or 4306-c.

Manuscript 4558: Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche Papers, 1873-1939

Created by Alice Cunningham Fletcher and Francis La Flesche. 19 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available.

These papers reflect the professional lives of Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1838-1923), an ethnologist with the Peabody Museum of Harvard and collaborator with the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Francis La Flesche (1856-1923), an anthropologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology. Due to the close professional and personal relationship of Fletcher and La Flesche, their papers have been arranged jointly. The papers cover the period from 1874 to 1939. Included in the collection is correspondence, personal diaries, lectures, field notes and other ethnographic papers (primarily dealing with their

research among the Plains Indians, particularly the Omaha and the Osage), drafts, musical transcriptions, publications by various authors, maps and photographs. Materials related to the Nez Perce can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 1: Alice Cunningham Fletcher papers, 1873-1925](#) includes materials that reflect her allotment work among Native Americans and her many anthropological investigations and organizational affiliations. Additionally, Fletcher's early ethnographic research, conducted under the tutelage of F. W. Putnam at Harvard University's Peabody Museum, is well represented. **Boxes 4A and 5B** contain [outgoing correspondence on Nez Perce allotment](#).
- [Series 3: Papers relating to the anthropological research of Alice Fletcher and Francis La Flesche, 1877-1939](#) represents Fletcher and La Flesche's ethnographic work and publications dating from 1882 to 1939. Ethnographic materials have been arranged alphabetically by subject. Although some of the materials in this section represent work by only Fletcher or La Flesche, they have been filed together to maintain consistency with the papers' prior arrangement. This section also includes the personal photographs of Fletcher and La Flesche. Much of this material—particularly subseries 3.20—relates to Fletcher's work among the Nez Perce. **Boxes 19-20** contain [ethnographic research, notes, and vocabularies from the Nez Perce](#).

Manuscript 4824: Photocopy of Military Expedition, Campaign and Battle of Bear Paw Mountain, Sept. 30, 1877, undated

Created by Peter Allen. 3 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This manuscript consists of a xerox copy of a typescript document and a typed letter stating that the original was written years ago for a western Historical Society. The individual who wrote the letter (who remains unnamed except for an illegible signature) states that they searched through accession records and books on Joseph and the Bear Paw Fight and finds no other mention of Peter Allen in any bibliographies. The letter has a penciled date of 9/9/68. The document within is a three-page narrative account by a soldier who was a part of the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain. The narrative indicates that troop K, led by General Miles, encountered the Nez Perce Indians, led by Chief Joseph, in the Fall of 1876. This would be one of the last battles before Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce surrendered. For more information, see the USNM Accession File 181,219, held in the [Smithsonian Institution Archives](#).

Records of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1878-1965

Created by Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology. 245 linear feet. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The records in this collection embody the administrative functions of the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1879 to 1965. The collection consists of correspondence, card files, registers, official notices, annual and monthly work reports, research statements, research proposals, grant applications, personnel action requests, notices of personnel action, meeting minutes, purchase orders and requisitions, property

records, biographical sketches, resolutions, newspaper clippings, reviews of publications, drafts of publications, circulars, programs, pamphlets, announcements, illustrations, cartographic materials, photographic prints, photographic negatives, bibliographies, and reprinted publications. The collection includes “letter about Lawyer, the Nez Perce leader,” by John B. Monteith.

Department of Anthropology records, 1840-circa 2015

Created by the National Museum of Natural History’s Department of Anthropology. 330.25 linear feet (519 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Department of Anthropology records contain correspondence, manuscripts, photographs, memoranda, invoices, meeting minutes, fiscal records, annual reports, grant applications, personnel records, receipts, and forms. The topics covered in the materials include collections, exhibits, staff, conservation, acquisitions, loans, storage and office space, administration, operations, research, budgets, security, office procedures, and funding. The Department of Anthropology records also contain some materials related to the Bureau of American Ethnology. Materials related to the Nez Perce can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 17: Division of Ethnology / Subseries 17.1: Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997](#) contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff. The folder [M-P](#) contains notes on the Nez Perce.

William C. Sturtevant papers, 1952-2007

Created by William C. Sturtevant. 220 linear feet (The total extent of the collection is 191.41 linear feet (consisting of 473 document boxes and 2 record boxes) plus 254 sound recordings, 94 computer disks, 42 card file boxes, 85 oversize folders, 9 rolled items, 18 binder boxes, and 3 oversize boxes. Of the total extent, 4.79 linear feet (14 boxes) are restricted.) [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection contains the professional papers of William C. Sturtevant and documents his activities as Curator of North American Ethnology at the National Museum of Natural History, his work as the editor-in-chief of the Handbook of North American Indians, his research among the Seminole and Iroquois people, and other professional activities.

- [Series 2: Research Files, 1851-1860s, 1880s-1890, 1939-2006 \(bulk 1950-2000\)](#) contains Sturtevant’s files from fieldwork, archival, and library research he conducted throughout his career. It includes field notes, notebooks, postcards, letters, background material, newspaper clippings, interview notes, photographs and photo prints. **Box 193** contains [research notes on the Nez Perce](#).
- [Series 3: Writings, 1952-2006](#) contains Sturtevant’s published articles and monographs as well as his unpublished notes and drafts. **Box 302** contains “[Nez Perce—AMNH 18](#).”

Restrictions: Files containing Sturtevant's students' grades have been restricted, as have his students' and colleagues' grant and fellowships applications.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

The NAA has extensive photographic collections. Description and arrangement of photographic collections vary widely depending on the circumstances of creation, collection, and accession into the NAA. The records described below should be considered starting points for research; they should not be considered a comprehensive list.

Researchers looking for more specific images will probably be best served with keyword searches of the Smithsonian's Collection Search Center ([CSC](#)) because a large number of photographs have been given item-level catalog records. We suggest using specific terms (e. g. "Nez Perce" + "basket") and narrowing the results by using "National Anthropological Archives" as the catalog record source and "Photographs" as type. Collections with item level inventories in their finding aids can also be searched within the SOVA record by typing a search term (e. g. "Miwok") into the "Search within collection" field underneath the collection title.

Please note that any Photo Lot number preceded by the letter "R" represents a reproduction of a collection held at another repository.

[Manuscript 4605: James E. Taylor scrapbook of the American West, circa 1863-1900](#)

Created by James E. Taylor. 1 scrapbook, 118 pages. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Scrapbook entitled "Our Wild Indians in Peace and War: Surveys, Expeditions, Mining and Scenery of the Great West," compiled by James E. Taylor, possibly as a source for his own illustrations. The album includes photographs (mostly albumen with three tintypes), news clippings, wood engravings, and lithographs, some of which are reproductions of Taylor's own illustrations and paintings. Photographs depict American Indians, US Army soldiers and scouts, historical sites, forts, and scenery. The collection includes [six photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#).

[Manuscript 385668: Gustav Sohon drawings of the Pacific Northwest, 1853-1860](#)

Created by Gustavus Sohon. 25 drawings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some materials.

Graphite and color illustrations of the Nez Perce arrival and attendance at the Walla Walla Treaty Council Meeting in June 1855. There are [three drawings catalogued as Nez Perce](#).

Photo Lot 24: Photographs of Native Americans and Other Subjects, 1840s-1960s

This is an artificial collection³ comprised of works by multiple creators. Approximately 18,000 items. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

The collections consist mostly of original and copy prints. There are also some negatives, artwork, photographs of artwork, and printed materials. Included is a large miscellany of ethnological, historical, and some archaeological subjects collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology from a wide variety of sources. To these have been added some photographs and other illustrative material acquired and sometimes accessioned by the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum/National Museum of Natural History. The collection contains [142 photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#), most of which can be found in [Plateau / Nez Perce](#). Other images within this collection may be related.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive.

Photo Lot 25: Albertype Company photograph collection relating to Native Americans, circa 1890-1910

Created by Albertype Company. 318 nitrate and copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for a few images.

The Albertype Company, headquartered in Brooklyn, New York, published view books and postcards for national distribution. Founded by Adolph and Herman Witteman, the company began publishing souvenir photographic albums as early as 1867. The Wittemans established Witteman Brothers in 1885, and then the Albertype Company in 1890. From 1890 to 1950, the firm published collotypes made from the photographs of its agents (including Adolph Witteman), other companies, and independent photographers. The firm was purchased in 1952 by Art Vue Post Card Company. The collection includes [two images catalogued as Nez Perce](#). Other images within this collection may be related.

Restrictions: Original nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Modern copy prints and copy negatives for nearly all images are available. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 59: Library of Congress Copyright Office photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860s-1930s

Created by the Library of Congress Copyright Office. Approximately 6,085 mounted prints (albumen, collodion, silver gelatin, and platinum). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of photographs relating to American Indians, which were submitted to the copyright office of the Library of Congress in and around the early 20th

³ An artificial collection is one which was created at the archive rather than transferred to the archives in its full form. The distinction is primarily important in this context because the materials within the collection have come from different sources and so have a wide variety of creators.

century. Many of the photographs are studio portraits as well as photographs made as part of expeditions and railroad surveys. It includes images of people, dwellings and other structures, agriculture, arts and crafts, burials, ceremonies and dances, games, food preparation, transportation, and scenic views. The collection includes [seventeen photographs by Edward S. Curtis](#) and [twenty-nine by other photographers](#) catalogued as Nez Perce. Other images within this collection may be related.

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive.

Photo Lot 60: Bureau of American Ethnology photograph albums of Native Americans, 1858-1905

Created by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian. 16 albums consisting of 926 prints total. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection contains photograph albums prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology or the photographic lab, possibly for reference purposes by staff. The use of such albums has been mentioned by BAE photographer De Lancey W. Gill. The albums contain photographs made from the Bureau of American Ethnology's collection of negatives, documenting numerous tribes and culture groups. The bulk of the photographs are studio portraits made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on Omaha in 1898 or during delegation visits to Washington, DC. The collection includes [eleven photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#). Other images within this collection may be related.

Photo Lot 73-26G: Copies of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1860-1920

Collected by Aleš Hrdlička, James Wharton George, and Frederic Hamer Maude (photographers). 19 glass copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of copy negatives made from negatives depicting Native Americans, dwellings, and ceremonies. There are images of Hopi individuals at Walpi and Oraibi pueblos and other Pueblo Indians, as well as portraits of Apache, Osage, Navajo, Blackfoot, Brule, Nez Perce, Rogue River, Taos, Pawnee, Oto, Caddo, Arapaho, and Delaware Indians and the Ute Chief Ouray. Some of the images are from the series "Dangers of the Indian Country—Frontier Exposures." Represented photographers include George Wharton James, F. H. Maude, and others.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 79-1: James A. Jensen photographs of Vladimir Kozak art and artifacts and Chief Joseph lithograph, circa 1965-1974

Created by James A. Jensen (collector and photographer), and Vladimir Kozak (artist). 1 lithograph, 1 watercolor, 95 color slides. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The bulk of this collection is comprised of images of paintings by Vladimir Kozak and his artifacts relating to Brazilian tribes, photographed by James A. Jensen at Kozak's home

in Curitiba, Brazil, in September 1965. It also includes a watercolor image of body decoration at a ceremony held by the upper Xingu River tribes of Central Brazil. Additionally, there is one lithograph poster of a J. A. Jensen painting of Chief Joseph, dated 1974.

Photo Lot 80: Charles Milton Bell photographs of Native Americans, circa 1874-1890

Created by C.M. (Charles Milton) Bell. Approximately 340 copy prints, 333 glass negatives, and 69 copy negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for most images.

Portraits of American Indians made by Charles Milton Bell in his Washington, DC studio. Depicted individuals include Red Cloud, Oglala; Spotted Tail, Brule; Quanah Parker, Comanche; Nawat, Arapaho; Scabby Bull, Arapaho; Wolf Robe, Cheyenne; D. W. Bushyhead, Cherokee; John Jumper, Seminole; Plenty Coups, Crow (Apsáalooke); Rushing Bear, Arikara; Gall, Hunkpapa; John Grass, Sihasapa; Lean Wolf, Hidatsa; Chief Joseph, Nez Perce; and Lone Wolf, Kiowa; as well as people associated with Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show. The collection also includes copies of some images by other photographers, including G. G. Rockwood and F. T. Cummins. The collection includes [four photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#). Many images within this collection remain unidentified, so other images may be related to the Nez Perce.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 81-12: John N. Choate photographs of Carlisle Indian School, circa 1879-1902

Created by John N. Choate. 1,200 glass negatives and 16 copper printing plates. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Photographs by John N. Choate documenting the United States Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The images include studio portraits of students, parents, and other visitors, as well as interior and exterior images of the school, buildings, and classrooms. Some photographs were probably made by other photographers and possibly collected by Choate. These include images of Dickinson College, the [Mount Holly?] Brick Works, downtown Carlisle, Carlisle residences and farms, national guard troops, a military expedition, and some portraits. Some of the photographs were made by other photographers and perhaps collected by Choate. A few copper plates prepared for publications are also included in the collection. The collection includes [three photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#). Other images within this collection may be related.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot R82-1: Museum of the Cherokee Indian photograph collection, undated

Created by the Museum of the Cherokee Indian (collector), and multiple photographers. 100 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

Mostly images of Cherokee Indians, including informal portraits, group portraits, and views of Cherokee Indians engaged in agriculture, food preparation, craft, and games. There are also several images of the town of Cherokee, including the museum building, a school, homes, and the main street, as well as Cherokee artifacts. Numerous photographs depict the Thomas' Confederate Legion of Cherokee Indians, and the statue and sculptor of Sequoyah in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, DC. In addition, there are photographs of Fort Thompson and Fort Yates, including one of the Indian boarding school at Fort Yates and another of an encampment at the Fort Yates Fourth of July celebration in 1902. There are several photographs made at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, including one taken at the ceremony in 1918 in which the school was turned over to the United States Army. The Carlisle photographs include images of Nez Perce Indians and other tribes. There is also a photograph of a group of Shoshonis, including Arimo. Photographers include Sherrill's Studio, Waynesville, North Carolina; Vivienne Roberts; Clifton Adams; Guth and Hensel; and F. B. Fiske.

Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the NAA for more information.

Photo Lot 87-2P: United States National Museum Department of Anthropology photograph collection relating to Native Americans, undated

Created by USNM, Department of Anthropology, and multiple photographers. 3 painted photographs, 8 prints, 56 photographic prints (albumen and silver gelatin), 10 copy prints, 1 stereograph, 2 engravings, 2 color lithographs. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for a few images.

The bulk of the collection consists of portraits of identified American Indians and some government officials and interpreters. It includes cabinet cards, other mounted prints, newspaper articles, illustrations, and a photographic postcard. Depicted individuals include American Horse, Oglala; Black Hawk, Sauk; Bob Tail, Cheyenne; Crowfoot, Hunkpapa; Gaul, Hunkpapa; Geronimo, Chiricahua; John Grass, Teton; Chief Joseph, Nez Perce; Little Wound, Oglala; Medicine Bull, Hunkpapa; Osceola, Seminole; Ouray, Ute; Little Raven, Arapaho; Plenty Coups, Crow; Pocahontas, Powhatan; Rain in the Face, Hunkpapa; Red Cloud, Oglala; Red Iron, Dakota; Short Man, Piegan; Sitting Bull, Hunkpapa; Standing On Prairie, Siouan; Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant), Mohawk; Two Guns White Calf, Piegan; Two Moon, Cheyenne; and Washakie, Shoshoni. The collection includes [four photographs of Chief Joseph](#).

Photo Lot 89-9: Edward H. Latham photograph of Chief Joseph, 1903

Created by Edward H. Latham. 1 modern copy tintype.

Tintype made from a photomechanical (probably halftone) copy of Dr. Edward H. Latham's photograph of Chief Joseph in 1903. The relatively modern tintype has been treated to make it appear vintage; the embossed papercase is vintage. Dr. Edward H.

Latham was a physician and amateur photographer on the Colville Reservation. After graduating from medical school in 1884, he was appointed Agency Physician on the Colville Reservation in 1890 and took up residence in Nespelem, Washington. Latham took hundreds of photographs of reservation residents. This picture was made shortly before Chief Joseph's death and the photograph was published, without credit, in his obituary.

Photo Lot 89-50: Photographs of Piegan and Nez Perce delegates with members of Serven and Potter law firm, 1930-1934

Created by Elwood A. Baker (photographer). 1 print (silver gelatin), 1 contact print. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Photograph depicting luncheon group including Nez Perce delegates and A. R. Serven and his associates, made by Elwood A. Baker on March 5, 1930. There is also a studio photograph of Oscar Boy, a Piegan Indian, and Carter in March 1934.

Photo Lot 90-1: George V. Allen collection of photographs of Native Americans and the American frontier, circa 1860-1935

Collected by George V. Allen. Approximately 1,000 stereographs; approximately 50 printed stereographs; approximately 239 mounted and unmounted prints; an album of 96 prints; 12 postcards; 67 lantern slides; 26 glass negatives; 10 negatives; and 6 autochromes. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available for some images.

George V. Allen was an attorney in Lawrence, Kansas and an early member of the National Stereoscope Association. Between the 1950s and 1980s, Allen collected this extensive collection of photographs of the American West, mostly in stereographs, but also including cartes-de-visite and other styles of mounted prints, photogravures, lantern slides, autochromes, and glass negatives. The collection includes [twenty-two photographs catalogued as Nez Perce.](#)

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains. Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 90-8: Ed Brady collection of photographs of Native Americans, circa 1880-1950

Created by Ed Brady; published by Keystone View Company and Pacific Photo Company; multiple photographers. 1 pamphlet, 1 stereograph, 2 color postcards, 2 color prints, 3 copy negatives, 5 copy prints, 42 prints (silver gelatin). [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

Ed Brady's collection of photographs and postcards of Native American camps, people, crafts, schools, and dances, as well as agency personnel at various reservations. A majority of the original prints are photographs by Lee Moorhouse, including images of

American Indian dwellings, camps, Kate Drexel School, children in cradleboards, and formal and informal portraits. Additionally, there are photographs made by E. Potts at Tesuque Pueblo on November 12, 1924 during the feast day; images are mostly of Tewa Indians dancing the "Buffalo-Deer Dance." The collection also includes a stereograph depicting Taos Indians in front of Taos Pueblo, as well as photographic postcards of Omaha men in Walthill, Nebraska, American Indians at a camp in Idaho, Indians at a camp near International Falls, Minnesota, a Navajo camp in Arizona, an elevated view of a camp with numerous tipis, possibly for a rodeo, two Alaskan Eskimo girls, and a reenactment of the Battle of Little Bighorn aftermath. There is also a pamphlet entitled "Old Travois Trails," from 1941, which was possibly originally collected by Dr. W. A. Russell, a doctor for the Fort Peck Agency. Many photos in this collection are unidentified. Most are postcards. One photo in the Lee Moorhouse file includes a photograph which identifies the subject as Black Eagle, of the Nez Perce tribe from 1900.

Photo Lot 91-26: Native American Public Programs photograph collection relating to Native American artists and art, 1989-1993

Created by the National Museum of Natural History, Native American Public Programs collector. Approximately 5,750 prints; 3,500 color slides; 37 color prints; 12 color transparencies; 10 color negatives; and 4 acetate negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#)

This collection contains photographs documenting Native American Public Programs events, including images of Native American artists and examples of their work during demonstrations and lectures at the National Museum of Natural History. Photographs were mostly made by Smithsonian photographers, including Carl C. Hansen, Richard Strauss, Chip Clark, Laurie Minor-Penland, Eric Long, Alan Hart, Rick Vargas, Dane Penland, and Christina Taccone. It includes a depiction of the artist Maynard White Owl Lavadour (Cayuse/Nez Perce).

Photo Lot 92-3: Eugene O. Leonard photograph collection relating to Pocatello and Fort Hall, Idaho, circa 1880-1920

Collected by Eugene O. Leonard and created by multiple photographers and publishers. 4 glass positives, 6 prints and postcards, 1 tintype, 100 negatives (glass), 220 copy prints, 9 prints and postcards, 99 photomechanical prints, 1,000 nitrate negatives, 734 photographic prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA.](#) Digital copies are available.

This collection consists of unbound album pages (labeled A through Q) with photographs documenting the people and culture of the Pocatello-Fort Hall area, including Native Americans (particularly Shoshone-Bannock tribes), agency employees, and missionaries. It includes images of encampments, Sun Dance ceremonies, the Fort Hall Agency, Indian schools and churches, the Run for Fort Hall Lands on June 17, 1902, the War Bonnett Roundup at Idaho Falls, Shoshone Falls and other natural features and landscapes, a large number of street and aerial views of Pocatello, A. L. Cook's drug store in Pocatello, and members of the Cook family. In addition, there are photographs of Nez Perce, Hopi, San Juan, and Navaho individuals, and one image of

the Lapps Indians at Port Townsend, Washington. A large number of the photographs were made by Benedicte Wrensted. The albums were compiled by Robert Leonard, Eugene O. Leonard's son, who also made copy prints of many of the photographs and negatives. They include flyers, newspapers, envelopes, and other scraps collected by Leonard.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives and nitrate negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot R92-39: Copies of John H. Fouch photographs of Plains and Plateau Indians, circa 1877

Created by John H. Fouch. 4 copy prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

This collection consists of "Copies of photographs depicting Little Powder, an Arapaho chief; High Backbone, a Cheyenne Indian, or Hump, a Sioux Indian married to a Cheyenne woman; Chief Joseph, October 1877; and Squaw Jim, a two-spirit Crow Indian, seated next to a Crow woman."

Restrictions: These images were acquired for reference purposes and cannot be reproduced. Please contact the NAA for more information.

Photo Lot 176: Bureau of American Ethnology negatives, circa 1858-1925

Created by the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. Approximately 8,000 gelatin and collodion glass negatives. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for some images.

This collection contains original and some copy negatives that were created or collected by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The BAE, sometimes aided by other Smithsonian photographers, continued the work of making studio portraits and photographs of American Indian delegations who came to Washington. BAE staff, collaborators, and contributors also made many field photographs concerning American ethnology and archeology. Many of these images were added to this collection. In addition, photographic negatives were acquired from various sources, including, for example, images made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, photographs of artwork in repositories outside Washington, and copies of photographic prints. The collection includes [212 photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#). Other images within this collection may be related.

Restrictions: Original glass negatives are restricted from in-person access due to preservation concerns. However, reproductions can be viewed online or in person. Additionally, the NAA has copy prints in the research room of most of these images as well as digital copies of most. Please contact the NAA for more information regarding access.

Photo Lot 4420: William Henry Jackson photograph albums based on his Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of North American Indians, circa 1877

Created by William Henry Jackson (collector and photographer), Alexander Gardner (photographer), and other photographers. 9 albums, approximately 4,000 prints. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available.

Albums probably assembled by William Henry Jackson, mostly containing portraits of American Indian delegations in Washington, D.C. and photographs made on US Geological Surveys (including the Hayden and Powell surveys). Photographs from the field include John K. Hillers' photographs of the Southwest, photographs of Fort Laramie (possibly by Alexander Gardner), Orloff R. Westmann's photographs of Taos Pueblo, and Jackson's photographs of Crow, Shoshoni, Pawnee, and Nez Perce Indians and related sites. Most of the photographs were made circa 1860s-1870s. The collection includes [three photographs catalogued as Nez Perce](#).

Restrictions: This collection contains images that may be culturally sensitive, including images of human remains.

Department of Anthropology records, 1840-circa 2015

Created by the National Museum of Natural History's Department of Anthropology. 330.25 linear feet (519 boxes). [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#).

The Department of Anthropology records are described more fully on page 12 of this guide. Photographs and artwork related to the Nez Perce can be found in the following locations:

- [Series 17: Division of Ethnology / Subseries 17.1: Manuscript and Pamphlet File, 1840s, 1860-1962, 1972, 1997](#) contains correspondence, notes, drawings, maps, photographs, printed and processed materials, paper specimens, reports, writings, catalogs, motion picture film (now housed in the NAFC), bibliographies, and other types of documents compiled over time by DOA staff. The folder [Nez Perce](#) contains photographs of basketry and other specimens.
- [Series 22: Photographs of Specimens and Other Subjects \(Processing Laboratory Photographs\), 1880s-1950s](#) contains images which were probably taken by Smithsonian photographers Thomas William Smillie, Loring W. Beeson, and A. J. Olmstead, or their assistants. Most of the prints are of specimens in the collections of the Department of Anthropology. Included are both ethnological and archeological specimens and a very few physical anthropology ones. There are also historical and religious specimens and ones that relate to the section of ceramics. Some of the materials are plates from publications. Most of the material included is uncaptioned. Other items show exhibits and models prepared for the museum or for expositions. Still others are portraits of Indians and other visitors to the museum or photographs of living subjects taken in the field. There is 1 image, titled "Modoc and Nez Perce women's hats," held within this collection.

SOUND RECORDINGS

Barry F. Carlson Salish Notes and Sound Recordings, 1969-2013 (bulk 1969-1987)

Created by Barry F. Carlson. 1.7 linear feet, 147 sound recordings. [Finding Aid available through SOVA](#). Digital copies are available for most materials.

This collection contains the field work of anthropologist Barry F. Carlson regarding his linguistic study of the Salish dialects spoken by the elders at the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington State from 1969-1992. Included are 39 notebooks containing vocabularies, grammatical examples, transcripts of native texts, and line-by-line analyses of native texts; six notebooks from native Spokane speaker Pauline Flett; 147 reel tapes of Salish dialects (Spokane, Kalispel, Chewelah, and Flathead/Montana Salish); microfiche; handwritten notes; newspaper clippings; and a tape log. The majority of the notebook contents are direct transcriptions of the recordings. The collection also contains information that Carlson provided to the NAA regarding his primary consultants, Margaret Sherwood and Pauline Flett, as well as Albert Sam and Lucy Peuse, two other Spokane speakers with whom he worked. [Series 2: Sound Recordings, 1969-1992](#) consists of 147 reel tapes. The majority of these sound recordings were collected by Barry Carlson during his fieldwork with the Spokane and Chewelah Salish People of Washington State from 1969 to the late 1980s. They contain native texts in Spokane, Kalispel, Chewelah, and Flathead (Montana Salish). They are more than 200, including the traditional 'Coyote Stories' and more recent contact stories called either 'French Stories' or 'Cowboy and Indian Stories'. The narrators include all the fluent Spokane and Chewelah Kalispel storytellers that lived on the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington State when Carlson did his fieldwork. In addition, there are 4 tapes collected by Carlson's student Christine Santon in 1974, which contain terminology relating to traditional Spokane foods. There are 2 tapes of Spokane collected by Carlson's student Brenda Orser in 1992. There is one tape of the Flathead (Montana Salish) language collected by Carlson's professor, Laurence Thompson in the 1960s. It includes one sound recording related to Nez Perce: "[Coyote's Grandma, Lady and her Pups, Turtle, and Frog, etc.; Daisey's Nez Perce Hymn; Daddy Long Legs; ppatiqs and the Melting Grandmas; Daisey and the Bubblegum; Coyote and Gopher at the Jump Dance; Rattlesnake; Sadie Boyd's Pet, 1981.](#)"

Restrictions: Please contact the archives for information on availability of access copies of sound recordings. Original audiovisual material in the National Anthropological Archives may not be played.